FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT I

(week 1)

Course code: Dent

Introduction

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Outlines

- First aid
- PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS OF FIRST AID
- Dos and DON’Ts of First Aid
- Knowledge about first aid
- Reviews
- Research data

Objectives

- Define first aid
- Compare dos and donts
- Evaluation of information
- Analyze of research data

FIRST AID

- First Aid is an immediate care given to a person who has been injured or suddenly taken.
- It includes self-help and home care if assistance is not available or delayed.

PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONSOF FIRST AID

- The purpose of first aid is to:
- save life
- prevent further injury
- limit infection
- Prolong life
- Remember, first aid is not a substitute for proper medical treatment

Dos and DON'Ts of First Aid

- When giving first aid to casualty, remember the
- following:
- 1. act promptly but calmly.
- 2. reassure the casualty and gently examine the person to determine the needed first aid.
- 3. give lifesaving measures as required
- 4. DON'T position a victim on his back, if the person is unconscious or the wound on his/her face or neck

- 5. DON’T remove clothing from an injured victim by pulling or tearing it off.
- 6.DON’T touch or try to clean dirty wounds, including burns.
- 7.DON’T remove dressing and band-ages once they have been put on a wound.
- 8. DON’T loosen a tourniquet once it has been applied
- 9.DON’T move a casualty who has a fracture until it has been properly splinted, unless it is absolutely necessary.

- 1. DON’T give fluids by mouth to a casualty who is unconscious, nauseated, or vomiting, or who has an abdominal or neck wound
- 2. DON’T permit the head of a casualty with a head injury to be lower than his body.
- 3. DON’T try to push protruding intestine or brain tissue back into a wound
- 4. DON’T put any medication on a burn.
- 5. DON’T administer first aid measures which are unnecessary or beyond your ability.

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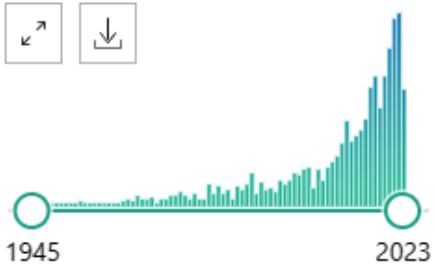

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Traumatic **dental** injuries - practical management guide.

Majewski M, Kostrzewska P, Ziółkowska S, Kijek N, Malinowski K.

Pol Merkur Lekarski. 2022 Jun 24;50(297):216-218.

PMID: 35801610 Review.

Certain risk factors for TDIs were identified which include, among others, male gender, younger age, obesity. The general community knowledge of correct **first aid** in case of **dental** trauma is limited. Guidelines published by the International Association of ...

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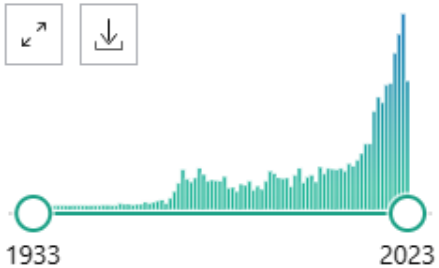

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[SIGNIFICANCE OF SPECIALIZED SERVICES IN MEDICAL FIRST AID].
SHAPIRO LB. Sov Zdravookhr. 1964. PMID: 14206672 Russian. No abstract available.

First aid training is vital for effective emergency medical services.
Moseley V. J S C Med Assoc. 1975. PMID: 1060886 No abstract available.

[Organization of specialized first aid and emergency medical services in Moscow].
Teriaev VG, et al. Sov Med. 1988. PMID: 3242096 Russian. No abstract available.

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1 2020 International Consensus on **First Aid** Science With Treatment Recommendations.
Cite Singletary EM, Zideman DA, Bendall JC, Berry DC, Borra V, Carlson JN, Cassan P, Chang WT, Charlton NP,

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Gloster, A. S., and Johnson, Ph. J., 2016,How to perform first aid, Nurs stand, 13;30(20):36-9.

- Abstract
- RATIONALE AND KEY POINTS: This article aims to help nurses to perform first aid in a safe, effective and patient-centred manner. First aid comprises a series of simple, potentially life-saving steps that an individual can perform with minimal equipment. Although it is not a legal requirement to respond to an emergency situation outside of work, nurses have a professional duty to respond and provide care within the limits of their competency. First aid is the provision of immediate medical assistance to an ill or injured person until definitive medical treatment can be accessed. First aid can save lives and it is essential that nurses understand the basic principles. REFLECTIVE ACTIVITY: Clinical skills articles can help update your practice and ensure it remains evidence based. Apply this article to your practice. Reflect on and write a short account of: 1. Your skill in performing first aid and any areas where you may need to extend your knowledge. 2. How reading this article will change your practice. Subscribers can upload their reflective accounts at: rcni.com/portfolio .

- Keywords: assessment; bleeding; burns; clinical procedures; clinical skills; first aid; fractures; recovery position.

Majewski, M., *et al*., (2022). Traumatic dental injuries – practical management guide, Pol Merkur Lekarski,50(297):216–218.

- **Abstract**
- Traumatic dental injuries (TDIs) with a prevalence of 25% among school children and 33% among adults are a public health problem and can have a negative influence on the quality of life. The treatment prognosis of some teeth injuries is heavily dependent on the actions taken at the place of injury. The objective was to summarize evidence-based knowledge on the topic of TDIs and present a practical management guide for first aid in an accessible way. The authors searched the PubMed and Google Scholar databases. The review included only papers published in 2013 or later. Tooth injuries are proven to cause physical, social as well as economic consequences. The most frequent type of injury in primary dentition is avulsion, whereas crown fractures are most common in permanent dentition. TDIs occur most often at home and in school. Certain risk factors for TDIs were identified which include, among others, male gender, younger age, obesity. The general community knowledge of correct first aid in case of dental trauma is limited. Guidelines published by the International Association of Dental Traumatology include practical recommendations for first aid after avulsion. Permanent teeth should be replanted immediately at the accident site, whereas primary teeth should not be replanted when avulsed. Broken teeth fragments ought always to be collected if possible. After dental trauma it is vital that the patients seek professional help. Measures preventing TDIs (e.g., mouthguards) should be encouraged. It is of great importance that parents, teachers, guardians or bystanders witnessing a TDI are equipped to assist after a dental trauma or give advice on first aid when needed. Raising public awareness on the topic of dental injuries is a strongly advised general objective.

- **Keywords:** avulsion; luxation; prevention; tooth fracture; trauma.